Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND BRIEF ARTICLES

[*Unsigned notes are by the editor*]

Readers of MYCOLOGIA are invited to contribute to this department personal news items and notes or brief articles of interest to mycologists in general. Manuscript should be submitted before the middle of the month preceding the month in which this publication is issued.

Dr. W. C. Coker spent the Christmas holidays, December 28 to January 8, at the Garden consulting the library and mycological herbarium. He was checking up a number of fungi from North Carolina, in various groups, for early publication.

Mr. V. C. Dunlap, of Cornell University, spent several days during the Christmas holidays examining specimens of *Pleurotus* in the mycological herbarium. He was a graduate student with Professor Atkinson before he was drafted in 1918. He is now Professor Rowlee's assistant.

Mr. H. S. Bergman, formerly assistant pathologist in fruit disease investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, has become professor of botany in the College of Hawaii, Honolulu.

The following appointments have been made in Cereal Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry: Miss Florence M. Smith, from Syracuse University, Miss Jessie I. Wood, from Leland Stanford University, Miss Grace O. Furrow, from the University of Chicago, and Mr. George H. Gillespie, who was engaged during the past summer in the campaign for barberry eradication.

Botrytis cinerea is now held responsible for various kinds of injury to many kinds of plants, and new evidences of its injurious attacks are continually being brought to light. In the *Kew Bulletin* for 1917, an account is given of the killing of a tree, *Aesculus pavia,* by this fungus.

The dreaded walnut blight, caused by *Bacterium juglandis,* which is now widely distributed in America, has been introduced with nursery stock into South Africa. According to Doidge, its development is greatly favored by rain and mist in the early part of the season, when many of the nuts drop from the trees. It is carried over to the next season in leaves and in lesions on the twigs.

Market Pathology and Market Diseases of Vegetables is the title of a very important paper contributed by Link and Gardner to *Phytopathology* for November, 1919. This study grew out of cooperative work during the war to lessen waste in the crop of vegetables after picking. After a general introduction, the various vegetables are taken up in alphabetical order and the principal diseases attacking each one are discussed.

"*Craterellus, Cantharellus,* and Related Genera," by W. C. Coker, with 25 pages and 17 plates, appeared in the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society* for October, 1919. Seven species of *Craterellus* and twelve of *Cantharellus* are included for North Carolina. The photographs and the drawings of the spores are excellent, as usual. No novelties are described.

The poplar canker, *Dothichiza populea,* was studied by Mr. J. K. Primm in the vicinity of Philadelphia during the summer of 1917 and his results published the following year in the *Journal of Economic Entomology.* The Lombardy poplar suffered most severely, especially where the lower branches were pruned away. The omission of pruning and care regarding drainage are recommended for old poplar trees of all kinds. In the case of young trees, it was discovered that the only nursery which was entirely free from the disease was one that had been sprayed regularly every winter with lime-sulphur mixture.

The mosaic disease of sugar cane, which has been so destructive in Porto Rico, has recently been discovered in Louisiana and other Southern States. A circular distributed by the Porto Rican

Agricultural Station in 1918, prepared by E. D. Colón and F. S. Earle, states that the disease is incurable so far as individual plants are concerned and is probably hereditary. The employment of strictly sound material for propagation, inspection of growing crops at frequent intervals, and eradication of all but unquestionably sound canes are recommended as control measures.

Bulletin 829 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by E. W. Brandes, contains an up-to-date and full discussion of this disease, with special reference to its occurrence in the United States. Two colored plates accompany the bulletin. Methods of control which originated in Java and Hawaii and have been used with success in Porto Rico are described in detail.

A Revision of the British Clavariae, by A. D. Cotton and E. M. Wakefield, appeared in the *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* for September, 1919. This work of revision was begun in 1905, when it was intended to include all the described species of *Clavaria,* numbering about 400, and to publish a monograph of the entire genus. The confusion regarding European species, however, and the necessity for considerable careful microscopic work, caused the authors to devote their attention at first to the British species, numbering 37 in all, including *C. Broomei* and *C. Invalii,* described as new, and *C. gigaspora, C. Crosslandii, C. straminea,* and *C. persimilis,* recently published elsewhere. *Clavaria fastigiata* is reduced to a variety and 22 names have been excluded from the British list as synonyms or indeterminable. The paper contains excellent descriptions and many interesting notes but no plates, although many references to illustrations are included.

Bulletin 214 of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station comprises the report of the botanist, Dr. G. P. Clinton, for the years 1917 and 1918. Five pages are devoted to the "Inspection of Phaenogamic Herbaria for Rusts on *Ribes* sps.," by Clinton, and 32 pages and 8 plates to "Infection Experiments of *Pinus Strobus* with *Cronartium ribicola,*" by Clinton and Mc-

Cormick. This latter paper is an exceedingly important one, being one of the best contributions published on the biology of this serious disease of the white pine. Other papers in the bulletin deal with spraying and fertilizer experiments.

Professor H. S. Jackson, of Lafayette, Indiana, spent several days at the Garden in February consulting the library and mycological herbarium in connection with monographic work on the rusts for *North American Flora.*

Dr. E. Mead Wilcox, formerly of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, has been appointed Director of the Santo Domingo Experiment Station, with his headquarters at Santo Domingo. He entered upon the duties of his new position on March 1.

Professor H. C. Beardslee, formerly of Asheville, North Carolina, has definitely retired from school work and will devote himself henceforth to botanical studies in which he is particularly interested. He and Mrs. Beardslee are located for the present at New Smyrna, Florida. Under date of January 25, Professor Beardslee wrote: "I am finding the fungi here very interesting and am getting some good material together."

Dr. Bernard O. Dodge, formerly of Columbia University, is now connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, having entered upon his new duties on February 1. On the eve of his departure from Columbia, Professor and Mrs. Harper invited a number of his friends to a farewell dinner at the Faculty Club. Dr. and Mrs. Dodge were extremely active both in general botany and mycology, and they will be sadly missed in New York. It may be, however, that they will find more time for strictly mycological work in Washington.

POLYPORUS EXCURRENS Berk. & Curt.

In preparing a brief article on *Trametes serpens* for the January number of MYCOLOGIA, I stated that Miss Wakefield had been asked to look up the type specimen of *P. excurrens* at Kew so that it might be compared with specimens called *T. serpens* in America. This she has very kindly done and I have been allowed to get a glimpse of it.

Polyporus excurrens Berk. & Curt. is only a very thin, old, shabby, entirely resupinate form of *Trametes rigida* Berk. & Mont., described in 1849 and later known as *Polystictus extensus* Cooke, *Polystictus rigens* Sacc. & Cub., *Coriolopsis rigida* (Berk. & Mont.) Murrill, and perhaps by other names. This is why I did not find it at Kew, where it is now marked "*Polyporus extensus* B. & C., Cuba, Curtis (*Wright 391*)."

This leaves our American "*Trametes serpens*" without a name. To those who think it sufficiently distinct from *Elmeriana setulosa* (P. Henn.) Bres., of the Philippine Islands, to deserve a separate name, I would suggest **Trametes subserpens.**

W. A. MURRILL.

A CORRECTION

In the article on "Some Described Species of Poria," published in MYCOLOGIA for September, 1919, the attempt to make Saccardo's classification prominent and reference to his work easy led to an error in citation, since many of the species included had already been transferred to the genus *Poria* by Cooke two years previously and Saccardo simply followed his treatment. The correct citations for the first combinations of these species, taken in order, would therefore be as follows:

Poria incrustans (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.
Poria elachista (Berk.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 109. 1886.
Poria Salviae (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 112. 1886.
Poria candidissima (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 111. 1886.
Poria calcea (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.
Poria interna (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 109. 1886.
Poria xantholoma (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.
Poria limitata (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.
Poria tenuis (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.
Poria Sassafras (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 109. 1886.
Poria Alabamae (Berk. & Cooke) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.
Poria pulchella (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.
Poria Caryae (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 111. 1886.
Poria dryina (Berk. & Cooke) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 112. 1886.
Poria fatiscens (Berk. & Rav.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.

Poria decolorans (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.
Poria clathrata (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 112. 1886.
Poria cremor (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 110. 1886.
Poria rivulosa (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 109. 1886.
Poria anaectopora (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.
Poria vesiculosa (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.
Poria favescens (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.
Poria Rhododendri (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.
Poria favillacea (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 111. 1886.
Poria Lindbladii (Berk.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 111. 1886.

W. A. MURRILL.

A FUND FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has announced its purpose to give $5,000,000 for the use of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. It is understood that a portion of the money will be used to erect in Washington a home of suitable architectural dignity for the two beneficiary organizations. The remainder will be placed in the hands of the Academy, which enjoys a federal charter, to be used as a permanent endowment for the National Research Council. This impressive gift is a fitting supplement to Mr. Carnegie's great contributions to science and industry.

The Council is a democratic organization based upon some forty of the great scientific and engineering societies of the country, which elect delegates to its constituent divisions. It is not supported or controlled by the government, differing in this respect from other similar organizations established since the beginning of the war in England, Italy, Japan, Canada and Australia. It intends, if possible, to achieve in a democracy and by democratic methods the great scientific results which the Germans achieved by autocratic methods in an autocracy while avoiding the obnoxious features of the autocratic regime.

The Council was organized in 1916 as a measure of national preparedness and its efforts during the war were mostly confined to assisting the government in the solution of pressing war-time problems involving scientific investigation. Reorganized since the war on a peace-time footing, it is now attempting to stimulate and promote scientific research in agriculture, medicine, and industry, and in every field of pure science. The war afforded a convincing demonstration of the dependence of modern nations upon scientific achievement, and nothing is more certain than that the United States will ultimately fall behind in its competition with the other great peoples of the world unless there be persistent and energetic effort expended to foster scientific discovery.

SECRETARY, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

DAEDALEA EXTENSA REDISCOVERED

This species was described by Peck in his annual report in 1891 as follows:

> "Resupinate, thick, coriaceous, often uneven or somewhat nodulose, the margin at first cottony and white, soon changing to brown, the subiculum slightly rufescent; pores large, unequal and labyrinthiform, in vertical places oblique, whitish; spores minute, oblong, .00024 to .0003 in. long, .0001 to .00012 broad.
>
> "Prostrate trunks of deciduous trees. Salamanca. September.
>
> "This forms patches two feet or more in length on the sides and lower surface of the trunk. It follows the inequalities of the surface, and in vertical places it becomes more or less nodulose or develops a thick obtuse margin, which is velvety-tomentose and at length dark-brown in color, but I have seen no reflexed margin. It is suggestive of resupinate forms of *Trametes mollis,* but differs from it in the character of the pores in the thicker subiculum and in the absence of any free margin."

The type collection is gone and there is nothing left but the description; but this, like most of Peck's descriptions, is exceedingly good. I have a specimen collected a few years ago at Bloomington, Indiana, by Van Hook (*2398*) on oak and tulip-tree wood. "This fungus," he says, "grew away from the light, spreading over the surfaces of the two kinds of wood where they lay on each other. It may be a *Poria,* but it looked much like a *Daedalea* when fresh."

This specimen corresponds to Peck's description, except that the hymenium is now avellaneous instead of whitish. I have compared it with a number of resupinate specimens of *Trametes mollis* and find that it differs from them just as Peck said—especially in the character of the pores, the thicker context, and the absence of any free margin. The young margin is tomentose and whitish, becoming fulvous or brown in dried specimens.

To clear up a doubtful species is much better than to describe a new one; and mycologists are indebted to Professor Van Hook for his timely aid in this addition to our knowledge of a very rare and interesting species, which is now known from two localities instead of one.

W. A. MURRILL.